Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

" *The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression.*"—Madison.

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Evidence of a Whig of 1840.

CIRCULAR OF THE
Hon. Abraham Rencher
TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Before leaving Washington, I avail myself of the occasion to submit to you a brief review of the most prominent measures which have engaged the attention of the 27th Congress. It is a valuable custom in North Carolina, which I have never neglected. Separated from most of you by the recent apportionment of congressional districts, I can now have no other object than simply to render an account of my stewardship to those at whose hands I have received numberless expressions of kindness and confidence. To me this is rendered the more necessary since there have not been wanting selfish political leaders in the district, and partisan presses out of it who have endeavored to create the impression that, since my election I had abondoned my principles, and betrayed your political rights. If this were true, it were a grievous offence, and would [illegible] censure. But I aver, most solemnly, that I have given no vote, nor expressed any opinion, inconsistent with the republican principles of my whole life, or at war with the promises and pledges which I made when a candidate before you. It is true, the Whig party have thought proper, since they came into power, to adopt a certain system of measures as Whig measures, upon which they hope and expect to elect a particular man to the Presidency in 1844; but most of these measures I have always opposed, and so have you; and as it was no part of my duty to make a President, I have thought it best to pursue a straightforward course, and leave President-making to the people. This is the sole cause of my offence; and for this I have been denounced as guilty of treachery to the party. Before I proceed to examine this grave charge, allow me to say that you, who know me best, well know that I have never been the slave of any party. This excessive blind party spirit I have always deprecated. It is, in my opinion, the cancer of the body politic; and if our glorious institutions are ever destroyed, it will be the bitter fruits of this bloody Moloch of party. I trust I shall never forget that I have a country to serve; which country, next to God, is entitled to my highest obedience; and I can yield to party nothing, which a high sense of duty to that country will not justify. These are principles which I have often proclaimed to you, and you have as often approved and applauded. They are the principles upon which I have endeavored most faithfully to represent you, during the eventful Congress which has just passed away.

But what are the Whig measures and Whig principles which I have felt it my duty to oppose, and for which I have been denounced? I can mention only the principal ones, and leave you to judge whether, in my opposition to them, I have abandoned any of my former principles, or those which were professed by the Whig party in 1840. They are distribution, public debt, a protective tariff, a general bankrupt law, abolition of the veto power, and opposition to the right of the constituent to instruct the representative. I do not say that all who call themselves Whigs are in favor of all these measures, because I know there are some exceptions among the people of the South; but I do assert that they are the principles held by the great body of the Whig party, and if they succeed in electing a Whig President in 1844, will be carried out under his administration. Neither do I say that these are the only measures of Whig policy, because I know a bank of the United States is a favorite measure with them. But I voted for both the bank bills of the extra session, because I was pledged so to do, and because I believed, at that time, we could not have a sound currency without the aid of such an institution. I have since, however, had good cause to believe that, in this opinion, I was wrong. Most of the State banks have since resumed specie payments without the aid of such an institution; while the recent failure of the Bank of the United States of Pennsylvania has exhibited a scene of corruption and mismanagement which has shaken the confidence of many of its former most able advocates. I shall confine myself, therefore, to such measures of Whig policy as I have felt it my duty to oppose; and leave you to judge whether I have done so rightfully, or whether I deserve the censure so liberally heaped upon me by a portion of the Whig party, who, for party purposes, support all these strong Federal measures.

DISTRIBUTION BILL.

The bill to distribute the proceeds arising from the sales of the public land, was one of the first measures of the extra session. That session was called in consequence of the embarrassed condition of the treasury. With all its means, the Government was not able to meet its engagements, and Congress was called together to devise ways and means for its relief. It seemed, therefore, strange to me, as it must appear to you, that almost the very first measure should have been one of additional embarrasment to the treasury, rather than one of relief—one to withdraw the means of support from the Government, rather than to add to them. It was not to distribute from an overflowing treasury, or to divide a surplus revenue; but it was to distribute from a bankrupt treasury, which of course, had to be made up by still heavier taxes laid upon the people.—Shortly after this bill passed the House of Represen tatives, and before it passed the Senate, in reply to a letter from one of my constituents, I stated very fully the reasons of my opposition to this measure. I beg leave to extract from that letter:

"I voted against the bill to distribute the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, though the bill did not, by any means, provide for an *equal or equitable* distribution. It gave to nine of the new States ten per cent., in addition to 5 per cent. heretofore allowed them, more than their equal share; while, of course, it left that much less for the old States, who gave a large portion of these lands to the General Government. It gave to the same nine new States half a million of acres of choice lands for internal improvement, while it gave not an acre to the old States; and this, too, although the new States have heretofore received millions of acres of these lands for schools and colleges, roads and canals, while the old States have received little or none. You perceive, therefore, that the distribution was neither equal nor equitable, but was both unequal and unjust.

"You know that I have always been opposed to the pre-emption system, by which the people of the new States are allowed to settle upon the public lands without any authority, and then take these lands at the lowest price, which is a dollar and a quarter an acre; although the same land, if sold at public auction, would often bring ten times that amount. This system has always been deprecated by the people of North Carolina and especially by the Whig party, as replete both with fraud and injustice; and yet this bill has established this abominable system. It is as much a *pre-emption* or a *donation bill* as it is a distribution bill; *and all who voted for distribution equally voted for pre-emption and donation.* The bill contained other features equally objectionable. It admitted, in express terms, the right of Congress, hereafter to give away these lands to the new States in which they lie—a right always denied by the good people of North Carolina, and especially by the Whig party in the State.

"There are some objections to the bill itself; but the condition of the treasury afforded an insuperable objection to any distribution at this time. It was well understood before my election, that, in consequence of the expenditures of the late Administration having been much greater than the current [illegible] after would not be sufficient for the support of the Government without a large increase of the tariff, or duty upon imports, at least to the extent provided for in the compromise of 1833. I therefore stated to the people in my circular, as well as in all my public addresses, that, while I believed Congress had the power to distribute the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and ought do so whenever the condition of the treasury would justify it; yet that I could not consent to distribute any portion of the revenue as long as the Government was in debt, without our being able to know exactly when or how this debt was to be paid. Whether, therefore, I was right or wrong in the vote I gave, no one had a right to suppose I would give any other vote than I did.

"I concur entirely in the views expressed by the President in his message to Congress, in which he recommends '*a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States, provided such distribution does not force upon Congress the necessity of imposing upon commerce heavier burdens than those contemplated by the compromise act of 1833.*' Let us wait and see whether a duty of twenty per cent., upon our importations, as contemplated by the compromise law of 1833, and as carried out by the law we have just passed, imposing a duty not exceeding 20 per cent. upon most of the luxuries of life, will raise revenue sufficient for the support of the Government. With economy, I think it will. If so, I am for distribution; but if not, I am opposed to it. I will never vote to distribute any portion of the public revenue, if thereby I lay the foundation of another heavy protective tariff, by which the commerce and prosperity of the South are to be crippled, if not destroyed, for the benefit of the manufacturers of the North. I believe that many voted for that distribution, as they do for every extravagant appropriation of public money, that they may thereby have a better excuse for violating the compromise law, and imposing heavier duties upon imports than is contemplated by that law. These taxes, though burdens to you, are benefits to them; inasmuch as they increase the price of foreign goods and of course increase, in the same degree, the price of similar goods manufactured by them or their constituents. Well, therefore, might Mr. Adams exhort his northern friends 'to throw the compromise act to the dogs.'"

The bill was accordingly amended in the Senate by inserting a proviso, *that no distribution should take place whenever the duties imposed upon the people should exceed 20 per cent., as provided for in the compromise law.* This was some assurance to the people of the South that the compromise law was to be held "sacred and inviolate," as promised by the leaders of the Whig party in 1840. If the compromise was violated, there was no distribution. But it was evident, even at the axtra session, that the great body of the Whig party were determined to have a high tariff; and they cared but little for distribution, except as it created an excuse for such a tariff. Accordingly, no efforts were made at retrenchment, so as to bring down the wants of the Government within its means; on the contrary, the appropriations for the year 1841, made by the amount of our indebtedness at least five millions of dollars—and this, too, although we had complained so loudly—and, in my opinion, so justly—of the extravagance of our predecessors. So far from an increase of expenditure, there were many reasons why there should have been a large reduction. The Florida war, so long a sink of public money, was just about being terminated; the exploring expedition was returning home; and most of the costly public buildings at the seat of Government were completed. There was, therefore, every reason for a *reduction*, rather than an *increase* of expenditure. With these views, you may well suppose I voted against these extra appropriations, for which I was not a little censured at the time. They were considered Whig measures; and all who did not toe the mark, were denounced as renegade Whigs.—Resolved, however, to do my duty, hard names had no terrors for me. I saw their object was a high tariff, and I would not contribute to it. At the first regular session, therefore, almost the whole party rallied for a high protective tariff. The compromise bill, which we were promised should be kept "sacred and inviolate," was "thrown to the dogs;" retaining only those parts most favorable to Northern interests. Instead of 20 per cent., the duties upon many of the most necessary articles of consumption were run up to more than 100 per cent., which is to be paid in *cash*; while all the drugs and dye-stuffs used in the manufactures of the North, are allowed to come in *free of duty*. [illegible] distribution could take place, without repealing the proviso in the distribution bill of the extra session. This was done under party drill; and we had the strange spectacle exhibited in a free country, of imposing heavy and unequal burdens upon the people, that they might make an unequal distribution to that same people; giving the least portion to that section upon whom was imposed the heaviest burden. If ever there was a bill of abominations in this country, this was one; and I rejoice that we had a President sufficiently honest and independent to strangle it by the exercise of his constitutional veto.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Our public debt, within two years, has run up from less than ten millions of dollars, to about thirty millions; while our annual revenue, both from lands and imports, does not equal our annual expenditures We must, therefore, continue to increase our public debt. If we make distribution, that public debt must continue to increase more rapidly—and that, too, in time of profound peace. Unless, therefore, the people take the alarm, we shall have in this country what the English people are now groaning under—a *permanent public debt*, so hostile to free institutions. There are other causes of alarm, which threaten still more to overwhelm us in public debt. A large party in both Houses of Congress stood ready, at the last session, to assume the payment of claims for French spoliations prior to 1800—amounting to not less than twenty millions of dollars; while a more formidable party is growing up, especially in the indebted States, in favor of the monstrous project of the assumption of State debts by the General Government, to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars. Under all these circumstances, to think of making distribution of any part of our revenue, is the very essence of political folly. Who among you could so manage his own private affairs, and sustain his character for honesty and integrity?—What prudent man would give you credit, if you were found making dis[illegible] of your effects among [illegible] debts, and with [illegible] ceeding your annual income? The same rule applies to States that does to individuals; and, accordingly, we found the bonds of this Government hawked about in the markets of Europe and this country, without a bidder, until this reckless policy of distribution was abandoned.

THE TARIFF.

But though the clause making distribution was abandoned under the veto of the President, all the other odious features of this tariff bill were revived. We of the South had been induced to believe this exciting question was forever settled by the compromise law of 1833. That law was the result of mutual concessions on the part both of the North and South, for the purpose of securing reciprocal advantages. This compromise provided for a gradual reduction of duties from 1833 to the 30th of June, 1842; slowly at first, but more rapidly as it approached its termination. *After June, 1842, all duties were to be laid for revenue purposes only, and were not to exceed 20 per cent. ad valorem, or on the amount of their value.* This was a concession to the South. But as a further security to Northern manufactures, it was agreed, *that this duty should be paid in cash, and that dye-stuffs, and other drugs used in manufacturing, should come in free of duty.* Thus stood the matter up to the year 1842; the South all the while patiently submitting to this slow reduction of duties, under the assurance that, after June, 1842, no duty was to exceed 20 per cent. During the whole of this period, no considerable party in this country ever intimated a disposition to violate this compromise. The late Administration, under all its financial difficulties, held the compromise sacred; and the whole of the party, with very few exceptions, voted against its recent violation. During the campaign of 1840, both parties contended that the compromise act was to be held "sacred and inviolate." Mr. Clay, its distinguished author, in a speech delivered in Buffalo in 1839, used the following emphatic language:

"*If the compromise be inviolably maintained, (as I think it ought to be,) I trust that the rate of duty for which it provides, its conjunction with the stipulation for cash duties, home valuation, and the long list of free articles inserted for the benefit of the manufacturing interests, will insure its reasonable and adequate protection.*"

General Harrison, in his Zanesville letter, holds still stronger language:

"*I am* (says he) *for supporting the compromise act, and will never agree to its being altered or repealed.* I WILL APPROVE NO LAW WHICH GOES TO ALTER OR REPEAL THE ACT OF 1833."

If that great and good man had lived, I believe he would have kept his faith to the country. But how has it been kept by the Whig party? Like the wolf keeps the lamb—to be devoured. As soon as they came into power, with John Q. Adams, that arch enemy of Southern rights and Southern institutions, as their leader, they determined "to throw it to the dogs;" and you have nothing of the compromise remaining, *but the cash duties, and the long list of free articles inserted for the benefit of the manufacturing interests.* Instead of the 20 per cent., which was intended for your benefit, you have to pay from 40 to 100 per cent, and even more, upon many of your necessary articles of consumption. Before God, I do not believe there can be found, in the history of party warfare, so flagrant and shameful an instance of political treachery—not only to party, but to the whole people, and especially to the people of the South; and yet your party leaders and party presses, instead of denouncing it as such, turn round and approve the act, and invoke your indignation against those who could not be induced thus to join in betraying you.

I am aware that the reason assigned for this violation of the compromise was the wants of the treasury. But these wants were created in part by themselves, and, as I believe, to create an excuse for that violation. They made a large increase to the appropriations made by Mr Van Buren's Administration for the year 1841, and added very largely to the navy—both in its officers and men; as well as the number of ships to be put in commission: and this, too, when that department was under the direction of a gentlemen admitted by all to be "every inch a Whig." But the wants of the treasury, though great, and made still greater by themselves, was no sufficient excuse for departing from the compromise; for it was admitted by their most [illegible] *revenue purposes only*, the compromise was better than the bill which was passed, [illegible] duties were doubled Subsequent facts have shown this opinion to have been correct; because the amount of our imports, in consequence of these high duties, has so much declined. The amount of revenue for the two first quarters of the year 1842, under the compromise, when the duties were lowest, was $10,739,545; while during the two last quarters, after the passage of the bill of abominations, it was only $5,770,670—but little more than half. So of the last quarter of the year 1841: under the compromise, the revenue was $4,936,063; while for the corresponding quarter for the year 1842, under the high tariff, it was only $2,465,164. So you see an increase of duty does not always increase the amount of revenue; but, on the contrary, when the duty is very high, it diminishes it, and may be put so high as to amount to absolute prohibition, and entirely destroy the revenue; and this constitutes the true distinction between the friends of free trade and those of protection. Both are in favor of some duty on imports; and whether the duty be low or high, it must, to that extent, to afford encouragement to the manufactures of this country. But the friends of free trade contend that the Government ought not to lay any duty but such as shall be laid for revenue only; while the friends of a protective tariff desire to cripple trade by duties so high as shall give them the control of the home market, without regard to the amount of revenue raised. To use their own language, they wish to render the country independent of all foreign nations, by laying such duties as shall exclude foreign goods from competition with similar articles manufactured by themselves. You perceive, therefore, if ever this system should obtain complete success, there must be an end to revenue from imports—at least from the importations of such goods as are manufactured in this country. To supply the place of this revenue, we must resort to direct taxes, which must result from [illegible] trade, that is most likely to lead to direct taxation.

But high duties, diminished importations, and the loss of revenue, are not the only evils which this system inflicts upon us. There is another law of trade, which is as certain as anything can be: It is, that the amount of your exports must depend upon the amount of your imports. For a series of years they must be equal, or nearly so. You cannot expect to sell to other nations, unless you buy of them. Whatever, therefore, diminishes the amount of our imports, must, to the same extent, diminish the amount of our exports. And we of the South, who produce most of these exports, will find them growing less and less valuable to us, until we shall be compelled to abandon their production, or submit to the slavish condition of allowing the Northern manufacturers to fix their own terms—both for what they sell to us, and what they buy from us. We find such to be the effects of the heavy duties imposed by the new tariff. Our imports and exports have both fallen off; the price of manufactured goods has risen; while the price of cotton, the great staple of the South, and upon which almost every other business depends, will hardly bear its transportation to market. Truly may it be said of this system, that it makes us hewers of wood and drawers of water for the benefit of our northern brethren.

You perceive, therefore, that the increase of the tariff was not for revenue, but pretection—protection, not against violence, but against low prices, which the manufacturers wish to increase by an increase of duty; for they know full well that the price of imported goods depends upon the amount of duty imposed upon them. Otherwise, you would not hear their continual clamor for high taxes upon all such imported goods as they manufacture, at the same time that they ask to import free of duty such goods as they use and do not manufacture. Let us examine into the secret cause of this extraordinary zeal for high taxes. If the imports at price were confined alone to the foreign article, they would be as much opposed to high duties as we are; but they know that the price of their own manufactures must depend upon the price of the foreign article, which depends upon the amount of duty imposed upon it. When you consume a foreign article with the duty laid upon it, the increased price caused by the increase of duty, is paid for revenue, because the duty has already been paid into the treasury by the importing merchant, and, of course, laid on the goods. But when you consume domestic goods, equal in price to similar goods imported with the duty on, the increased price is paid as a bounty to the manufacturer, and goes into his pocket. This bounty, paid by the people, is what they call protection. The people of this country, therefore, everywhere, upon most of the goods which they consume, pay a large part of the price, either for revenue or for bounty. When duties are low, and your trade is free and flourishes, the proportion of what you pay for revenue increases, and that for protection diminishes; but when the duties are very high, and your importations are small, the amount paid by you, on account of this increased price, is much greater; but most of it is for bounty, and but little for revenue. The late census tables enable us to form some estimate of the relative amount paid for revenue, and that paid for protection. The amount of imported goods upon which protective duties are laid, is put down by a very accurate gentleman at $45,000,000; and the amount of similar goods, manufactured in this country, and increased in price to the consumer by the duty upon the foreign article, is put down at this time, as one to ten. While $10,000,000 is paid for bounty or protection. This vast burden does not fall alone upon the people of the South, but falls upon consumption everywhere; and the people of the North, not under the influence of manufacturing establishments, are rallying with us against this unjust oppression. To us of the South, high duties are peculiarly oppressive; for while they impose heavy burdens upon our consumption, they cripple commerce, and destroy the value of the products of our prosperity mainly depends. You see, too, why the manufacturers are so clamorous for high taxes. To them, taxation is a blessing; for if they pay one dollar upon imports for revenue, they get ten for bounty in return. You see, too, why those who represent that interest always favor extravagant appropriations of public money, oppose retrenchment of expenditures, and go for distribution, or anything else that shall keep up this necessity for high duties. You see, too, why those who represent the farmers and planters, who are the principal consumers in this country, ought to oppose distribution of any portion of our revenue, which is to be made up by an increase of duties; for while you get one dollar from the revenue in this way, you have to pay ten times that amount for revenue and bounty. As soon, therefore, as the manufacturers found they had a majority in the 27th Congress, they began to pave the way for a protective tariff. They contrived to make it a Whig measure, and either decoyed or denounced most of the party into its support. Their orators and presses represented it as the great panacea for a suffering country. Even the bank was secondary to it. The National Intelligencer, printed at the seat of Government, and the great organ of the Whig party, thus introduced the tariff bill to the notice of its readers:

"It will to-day" (says the editor) "be laid before the President with whom the solemn responsibility will then rest, either to sign the bill and give relief to a suffering people, or, shutting his eyes and his heart to the public distress, refuse his assent to the bill, and plunge his country into hopeless misery."

Such was the common language of the Whig party in 1842. But suppose they had used such language in the campaign of 1840, and had told you that the great relief they had in store for your sufferings, were high taxes without which you must remain forever in "hopeless misery:" would you have rallied as you did to their standard? Would you not have rejected such proffered relief with scorn, and trampled it under your feet? I think you would. You labored for relief, and they imposed additional burdens. You asked for a fish, and they have given you a serpent.

Another argument resorted to in favor of high taxes, especially in North Carolina, is retaliation. They say, because the British Government imposes high duties upon many articles, some of which we produce, (such as breadstuffs and tobacco,) that the argument is simply this. that, because the British Government with an immense public debt, and king and lords to provide for, oppresses her subjects by high taxes, therefore we should oppress our people; and this, too, not for revenue, as in Great Britain, but for bounty or protection to a favored class of people. Our system, therefore, finds no justification even in the British system. The most of the large revenue which she raises, except what is raised from excise and direct taxes, is raised from a few articles only which are not and cannot be produced in Great Britain—such as tobacco, coffee, sugar, tea, wine, spices, and perhaps silks. These duties, therefore, are laid alone for revenue, and are paid for revenue, and are paid for revenue only. Almost the only high protective duty laid by Great Britain, is laid upon breadstuffs, for the protection of the farmer. Upon manufactured goods the duty is very low—seldom exceeding 15 per cent., and often much less. Thus, you see, the policy of the British Government is the very reverse of what is here contended for. Most of her heavy duties are laid upon the luxuries of life; while we tax luxuries very lightly, if at all. If England lays protective duties, they are mainly for the benefit of the farmer; while we tax the farmer for the benefit of the manufacturer. We impose the highest duties upon the necessaries of life; while in England, those duties are very low—the declared policy of her present ministry being to enable her people "to buy cheap." This is my policy, has always been, and always will be; and I can never consent to act with any party who adopt a different policy. I am willing to be taxed to any amount for the support of the Government; but not a cent beyond, or for the avowed benefit of any other section, or any other class of people.

"Millions for defence, but not a cent for tribute."

Such are my views of this protective policy.—With me, it is the great question in politics; for upon it must depend the character of every administration. You cannot expect, from any party who believe high duties a blessing, anything but schemes of extravagant appropriation and wasteful expenditure to keep up the necessity for such duties. They are the natural fruits of such a policy. Even Mr. Clay, in a recent letter to his Whig friends of New York, declared he considered it fortunate that the wants of the treasury made high duties necessary. Under the influence of such a principle, it is vain to expect either ECONOMY in our public expenditures, or REFORM of public abuses.

THE BANKRUPT LAW

Was another measure which I felt it my duty to oppose. It was, likewise, made a Whig measure. But for that, and its connexion with other Whig measures, it could never have become a law. Bad as the law was, the manner in which it was passed was much worse. It was litterally *log-rolled* into existence. Men decidedly opposed to it, were induced to vote for it to buy support for other measures; and thus an obnoxious law was saddled upon the country, which never had the hearty approval of a majority of your representatives. A well-regulated bankrupt law, operating only on debts contracted subsequent to the passage of the law, may be very proper; but a bankrupt law, such as the one which was passed, authorizing everybody to *repudiate* debts previously contracted, was, in my opinion, most unjust and unconstitutional. It was unjust to creditors who had sold property, loaned money, or given credit, before the existence of any such law; and was a violation, in spirit at least, of that clause in the Constitution which declares that "no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts."

But it is now unnecessary to dwell upon this law.

public opinion has pronounced sentence against it, with a unanimity scarcely equalled by that which condemned the alien and sedition law, and the bankrupt law of the elder Adams. Those who passed it have been compelled, by the voice of the people, to repeal it. But, though the law no longer exists, the injustice it has done will live after it, for it has made bankrupts of thousands.

"The bankrupt law (says a merchant of New York who petitioned for its repeal) will deprive your memorialist of a vast portion of the remaining estate which he possessed, as the losses in all by the said act will vastly exceed *two hundred thousand dollars!* and in no instance have any one of his debtors, who have applied to have their debts CANCELLED WITHOUT PAYMENT, exhibited any estate.—They, in contemplation of the BANKRUPT OR DIVORCE ACT, found it convenient to assign or dispose of all their visible property; and in some cases, although keeping EQUIPAGES, and occupying COSTLY MANSIONS, WITH SPLENDID FURNITURE, and enjoying every LUXURY, they hold out that they have an AUNT, a BROTHER, a SISTER, OR FAMILY CONNEXION as an inmate; and that all their visible property belongs to said INMATE OF FAMILY CONNEXION."

THE VETO POWER, AND THE RIGHT OF INSTRUCTION.

These have not been questions of legislation, but they have been fruitful subjects for party discussion and party denunciation. No man is now considered a true Whig, who does not denounce the veto power as the ONE-MAN power, and the right of instruction as a ridiculous absurdity. I hold to both these powers, and especially the veto power, as essential to the preservation of the rights of the people of the South. The veto power is entirely a conservative power. It may protect us against the oppression of bad laws, but can never oppress us. If a good law is vetoed, and the people, *upon full discussion*, are against the veto and in favor of the law, all the veto does is to suspend or postpone the measure for a few years, till those in favor of it come into power. It therefore may, and does often, protect us against wicked and oppressive laws, but it can never finally defeat a good one. Why, therefore, should this great constitutional power be abolished? It is no more the one-man power than is the Senate or Supreme Court, where one man may, and does often, defeat (for a time at least) the popular will, however strongly expressed. These salutary checks and balances of power have been found, in all times, to be essential to the preservation of liberty: and, without them, this Federal Government would soon swallow up the rights both of the States and of the people. This power was freely exercised by Washington and Madison, as well as by Jackson and the present Chief Magistrate. If the latter has been compelled to exercise it more frequently than any other, it is because every other President has had a party in one branch of Congress or the other, to shield him against the unpleasant duty. In the case of Mr. Tyler, no such protection has been afforded; but, on the contrary, bills have been passed in known opposition to his principles, under the hope and expectation that, if vetoed, both the President and the power exercised would be rendered odious to the people. But it should be remembered, that, in every instance heretofore, from the foundation of the Government, public opinion has settled down on the side of the veto, and the measures vetoed have been abandoned. In my opinion, such will be the result of public opinion in the more recent exercise of this great constitutional right.

But, whatever may be my present differences with my whig friends, I trust I have shown that I have not been inconsistent with my former principles, or my promises to you. I wish now still further with those of General Harrison, who was the head of the party in 1840. I hope I shall be excused for these frequent references to his opinions, because on his great influence and known Republican principles, and those of the present Chief Magistrate, I mainly relied for the success of Republican measures under his Administration.

In his letter to Sherrod Williams, he says:

"Among the principles proper to be adopted by any Executive sincerely desirous to restore the Government to its original simplicity and purity, I deem the following to be of prominent importance: 'That, in the exercise of the veto power, he should limit his rejection of bills—1st, to such as, in his opinion, are unconstitutional; 2d, such as tend to encroach on the rights of the States, or individuals; 3d, such as, involving deep interest, may, in his opinion, require more mature deliberation, or reference to the will of the people, to be ascertained at the succeeding elections.'"

In his address to the people of Ohio, he says:

"I deem myself a Republican of what is commonly called the old Jefferson school, and believe in the correctness of that interpretation of the Constitution which has been given by that enlightened statesman, who was at the head of the party, and others belonging to it—*particularly the celebrated resolutions of the Virginia Legislature during the presidency of John Adams.*

"I believe in the tendency of a large public debt to sap the foundation of the Constitution, by creating a moneyed aristocracy, whose views and feelings must be in direct hostility to the mass of the people. I deem it the duty, therefore, of the Representatives of the people to extinguish it as soon as possible, by making every retrenchment in the expenditures of the Government that a proper performance of the public business will allow.

"I believe in the right of the people to instruct their Representatives; and, if he has sufficient evidence that the instructions come from a majority of his constituents, he is bound to obey them, or resign, and give them an opportunity of electing another Representative whose opinions would accord with their own."

Such was the Republican faith of the lamented Harrison. It is in harmony with that of the present Chief Magistrate. Under such leaders, and with such avowed principles, the Whigs conquered in 1840. Whether they will succeed in 1844, under another leader, and with opposite principles, remains to be seen.

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

Appropriations are made by Congress commonly a year in advance, and are expended by the Executive in pursuance of such appropriations. Expenditures, therefore, can never exceed, but do often fall short of, the appropriations. I give the appropriations, because Congress alone are responsible for them. I exclude the Post Office fund. I do so, because it is so stated in the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, and may, therefore, be considered most favorable to the Whigs. I give them for the four years of the late Administration, and for the two years since; during which time, the Whigs have controlled the appropriations.

1837 - - - -	$34,128,807
1838 - - - -	33,138,371
1839 - - - -	23,862,560
1840 - - - -	21,733,116
1841 - - - -	25,888,272
1842 - - - -	23,177,921

The appropriations made by the Van Buren party for the expenditure of 1841, were much less than for 1840; but they were added to by the Whig party as soon as they came into power, at the extra session, by an additional appropriation of $5,043,705; making the sum above stated for the year 1841. It will be seen, therefore, that the appropriations for the years 1841 and 1842 are far less than for the two first years of the Van Buren Administration; but they greatly exceed those [illegible] years. It is true the appropriations, for the year 1843, and [illegible] are below the standard of 1840; but, as Congress convenes long before the expiration of the period appropriated for, they can add to the appropriations to any amount, as was done in 1841.

You see, therefore, that instead of continuing to *reduce* the appropriations, as the people had a right to expect, the Whigs, as soon as they came into power, greatly *increased* them. There has been no *retrenchment* in the number or salaries of officers, and very little *reform* of abuses. It is true the number of men in the army has been reduced; but the number of officers (which is the great source of expenditure, as well as of patronage) remains the same; while the navy—both in the number of its officers and men, as well as of its ships—has been very greatly increased. It is also true, the House of Representatives (often by a union of both parties) passed bills to reduce the officers of the army as well as the men; to reduce the navy to what it was on the 1st of Janurary, 1841; and, generally, to reduce the number and salaries of officers to suit the hardness of the times, and the embarrassed condition of the treasury. But these various measures did not meet with favor in the Senate, and were lost. The House, too, deserves great credit for having purged many of the abuses heretofore practised by itself. It greatly reduced the amount of its contingent expenses; reduced the number of its officers and other persons employed about it; and discontinued the large and unauthorized extra allowances heretofore made to such officers and other persons over and above their lawful salaries; while all these abuses remain untouched in the Senate. But the Senate, to their great honor, refused to share in the shameful practice of the House, in expending large sums of public money to buy books, as an extra allowance for themselves. I do not speak of these things for party purposes; for I doubt not many of both parties will be found united, as well in the abuse as its correction; but simply to call the attention of the people to reforms that have been made, and others that ought to be. It is vain for us to complain of abuses in other departments of the Government, while we practise them ourselves. "First cast out the beam that is in thine own eye, and thou shalt see clearly to cast out the mote that is in thy brother's eye."

Another extra allowance made at the close of the last session, deserves reprehension. The price of public printing was fixed by law in 1819. Since that time, in consequence of the improvement in machinery and other causes, the expense of printing has been greatly reduced. At the Congress before the last, therefore, Whig printers proposed to take the public printing at 20 per cent. below the price fixed by law; but the party then in power gave it to Blair & Rives, the editors of the Globe, and made a reduction of fifteen per cent. only. This was condemned by the Whigs as an act of party favoritism, because, they said, it should have been given to the lowest bidder. One of the first measures, therefore, of the Whig party, was to reduce the public printing 20 per cent. below the price fixed by the law of 1819, and to give most of it to the editors of the National Intelligencer, (the organ of the party,) who took it at the reduced price. But, at the close of the Congress, they allowed them the full prices fixed in 1819; thereby giving them an extra allowance of thirty or forty thousand dollars more than they agreed to do it for, and nearly that much more than was received by Blair & Rives for doing similar printing—and this, too, by a strict party vote, and in the face of a resolution which they themselves had passed! Who that complained of the [illegible] can [illegible] at it gnat, and swallow a camel?

THE ADMINISTRATION.

I have not thought proper to follow the course of the Whig party in separating themselves from the Administration, or to unite with their leaders in violent, and often vulgar, abuse of the President.—Why should I have done so? I believe him honest, capable, and faithful to the Constitution: and through life he has professed and maintained the principles of republicanism "as taught by Jefferson and other Republicans belonging to the party." Though, therefore, I may have differed from him, as I have often done, I have seen no sufficient cause to separate from his Administration, or unite in his abuse. Such was not the course of the Republican party towards Mr. Madison, who vetoed a bank bill passed by an overwhelming majority of his Republican friends; and that, not upon constitutional grounds, but upon a mere question of expediency. But they say he has been guilty of treachery to the party. There is no proof of this; but on the contrary, there is abundant evidence to disprove the assertion. The opinions of General Harrison, as well as of John Tyler, were known to be against a bank of the United States; and so proclaimed repeatedly, during the campaign of 1840. Every speech and every vote of their lives had borne testimony to it. In the address from which I have before quoted, General Harrison says, "*I believe the charter given to the Bank of the United States was* UNCONSTITUTIONAL; *it being not one of those measures necessary to carry any of the expressly granted powers into effect.*" The same opinion was expressed by John Tyler in 1819, and again in 1832, upon the bill to recharter the bank. But still more recently, in the fall of 1840, in the very midst of the fight, he said he concurred with General Harrison in his Dayton speech—"MY OPINION (says he) OF THE POWER OF CONGRESS TO CHARTER A NATIONAL BANK, REMAINS UNCHANGED." In this case, therefore, the Whigs might have had to regret that the President did not see, in the condition of the country, sufficient reason to *change* his opinions, they had certainly no cause to charge him with treachery for *adhering* to them. But Mr. Tyler, from his great anxiety to do something for the relief of the country, that could be done in accordance with his views of constitutional power, did propose the creation of a bank in this Dist., with power to establish branches in any State, by and with the *assent* of such State. But this was rejected by the Whig party. They were not willing to trust this power to the people. When, therefore, you hear these violent politicians bewailing the condition of the country for the want of a bank, you should remember that no one is more responsible for it than themselves, because they preferred NO bank, to one whose branches should depend on the will of the people, especially if proposed by this Administration. And so of the exchequer. I have heard no man, either in Congress or out of it, who did not admit, whatever other objections he might have to it, that the exchequer would afford some relief to the country, in increasing the amount of circulation, and reducing the rate of exchange; and yet it received a very small support. One party determined to have nothing but the sub-treasury, and the other nothing but an old-fashioned bank of the United States. Rule or ruin, is the spirit of party; but is not my spirit. When the interest of my country is involved, I am willing to conciliate. If I cannot obtain that which, in my opinion, is best, I am always willing to take the next best that is practicable. I therefore voted for the exchequer. I did not doubt it would bring some relief to the country; and, if fraught with the danger its enemies predicted, you could and would repeal it. At all events, it could not make the condition of things worse than they are. By the repeal of the sub-treasury, the public moneys are now under no regulation of law whatever. The President may adopt any system he pleases as a fiscal agent. He may adopt the pet-bank, or the sub-treasury system. This ought not to be. I have always been opposed to this Executive discretion over the public moneys, and, sooner than allow it to remain, I would take the sub-treasury, with all its objections; for, to my mind, a sub-treasury, *under authority of law*, is infinitely better than a sub-treasury, *without authority of law.*

So, too, on the subject of distribution, the course of the President has been wise, patriotic, and consistent. He was for distribution, provided it could be done without a violation of the compromise. In the Legislature of Virginia, two years previous, he held the same language. Hear it—

"Mr. Tyler moved to insert the following resolution:

"*Resolved nevertheless*, That by the foregoing resolutions urging the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, this General Assembly doth not mean, *in any event*, to infringe the act of Congress passed the 2d March, 1833, for the settlement of the tariff, commonly called the compromise act; *but on the contrary, it hereby declares and resolves that the compromise act should be held sacred and inviolate.*"

I have referred to these opinions of the President, to show the great injustice with which he has been treated by a portion of the Whig party. If he vetoes a bill, believing it unconstitutional, he is denounced as a despot for defeating the popular will; and if he sign a bill, believed by him to be doubtful authority, and ventures to state that he does so in deference to the legislative departments, thereby following the example of the illustrious Washington,—they immediately raise an indignation committee, and denounce him as a disorganizer. Under all these circumstances, the wonder is, the Administration has been able to accomplish so much good to the country; and yet it may well compare with any that has gone before it. To have settled honorably and successfully our numerous difficulties with Great Britain, some of which have existed for half a century, is honor enough for any one Administration. Under wise and prudent counsels, this apple of discord has been happily removed, and we have now before us the pleasing prospect of a long uninterrupted peace with all the nations of the world. At home, our domestic affairs (so far as they depend on Executive andministration) have been managed with equal fidelity, if not with equal success; and I do not believe there has been a period, since I have been in public life, when the various executive departments of the Government were in the hands of more able, faithful, and indefatigable public servants.—They at least, without the aid of party, and under circumstances the most difficult and discouraging, have done their duty to the country; and I doubt not, when the rancor of party spirit shall have passed away, that country will do them justice.

Such are the reasons for my opposition these measures and principles of the Whig party. I submit them to you for your calm and careful consideration. I cannot hope they will be satisfactory to all of you; but I trust they will satisfy every unprejudiced mind, that, though I may be in error, I have not violated my duty to you, or acted at all inconsistent with the principles I have always professed, and which I have seen no good cause to change. I have expressed myself freely. Truth and justice required it.—But I hope I have done so without giving offence to any one. It only remains for me to thank you for your past kindness; to assure you of my best and most kindly [illegible] of you.

ABRAHAM RENCHER.

WASHINGTON, March [illegible], 1843.

From the Fredericksburg Recorder.

WRECK OF THE COON.

It is with mingled emotions of pleasure and pain that we announce to day, the wreck and total loss of the piractial brig, Coon. She run ashore—on the rock of "apathy," at the head of brig navigation, on Salt River, and immediately went to pieces. Many of her crew deserted previous to this melancholy event, and thus escaped the bitter fate of their unfortunate comrades. Of those which remained, most betook themselves to the mudscow of despair, and struck for the gulf of political nonentity. A desperate few, however, rallied an old barge which has performed quaddrennial trips up the river, for the last twenty years—hoisted a little tauterred and weather-beaten canvass and stood for the head of the stream. But one banner was displayed; on that, the following lines were dimly traced in charcoal:

"Leave vain regrets for errors past,
Nor cast the barge away,
But nail your colors to the mast,
And strike for Harry Clay."

The cruise of the Coon was a short, but very eventful one; and in the present dullness of the political world, we conceive that a succinct narrative, detailing the chief incidents of her voyage, would not be altogether out of place, even in a political Journal, like the Recorder.

It is known to most of our readers that she was built expressly for privateering, and launched at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in the Fall of 1839. Captain Harrison was her commander—Lieut. Tyler, subordinate. The crew was composed of superannuated Commodores, brokendown captains, "any quantities" of Midshipmen and Lands-men of various aptitude and amise. Before sailing, some contention arose as the flag it would be most expedient to assume. This was finally settled, by adopting the suggestion of Midshipman Leigh, that every man should take whatever, and just as many as he chose. Thus equipped, she weighed anchor and put to sea, with nothing to sustain her numerous crew but "hard cider" and prospective "roast beef."

We need not stop to detail the minor incidents of the voyage. By means of false flags, decoys and expert hedging, several of the smaller craft were captured. Emboldened by success, on the 30th of October, she made a simultaneous attack upon the Keystone and the Buckeye. The captain of the Coon ordered her to bring to, and bear down with all her colors flying. But his subalterns refused to execute his orders. Midshipmen Gwynn, Spencer and Wright, seized, hazzled and carried him below, where he was confined during the remainder of the voyage. Lieut. Corwin then run up at peak—"Abolition of slavery"—Assumption of State debts—Pork ten cents a pound, and Hard Cider enough."—While aft [illegible] the flag of "Protection of Banks, Manufactures and Negroes, but down with the cabbage monopoly of Kinderhook" Captains Shannon and Porter made a gallant resistance, but, as a portion of their crew was somewhat disaffected and anxious for a "change" they were obliged to surrender.

On the second of November, she discovered, and bore down upon several strange sails, with all her banners flying "Bank, Protection, Abolition," were more or less distinctly displayed on the stabboard, while on the larboard was seen in glaring capitals State Rights—no Bank—no protective Tariff." Above, in letters of Gold—"Retrenchment and Reform—no Gold Spoons—no Blood Hounds—Roast-Beef and Two Dollars a day." Several vessels, mistaking her for a friend, and several others ignorant of her nationality, surrendered without firing a gun. The schooner "Granite State," Capt. Woodbury, on the starboard, and the "flag Ship," Capt. Ritchie, on the larboard, however, pitched a few hot shot into the coon, which made her quiver from stem to stern. The Sucker and the Puke, Capt. Benton, also opened their fire, and raked her, so severely that she was compelled to hand off for repairs. Excepting these reverses and a few larboard shot from a small flete convoy of thunder, Palmetto, Capt. Calhoun, the voyage of the Coon was very successful, and on the 4th of March, 1841, she brought all her prizes safely into port.

The Captain of the Coon was then set at liberty. On the division of the spoils, he was immediately taken into the custody of Passed Midshipman Clay, and made to appropriate the plunder at his dictation, or under his immediate supervision. Thus mortified and outraged, the old Captain died in one short month, after his return to port, and the command devolved upon Lieutenant Tyler. A court of Dictation, called a Caucus, was immediately instituted, to watch and direct the proceedings; but the "Captain" proved a decided "impracticable;"—in consequence of which many of the officers of the Coon threw up their commissions, and went to privateering on their own hook. As the old craft had become somewhat unseaworthy, the Captain consented that they might manage her, but insisted that they should not manage him. Accordingly the mutineers fitted her—run up the black flag, and put her to sea under the command of Capt. Clay and Lieut. Botts; while Tyler hoisted his broad pennant on board the Constitution.

With a "Vigin Heifer" for a figure head, the Coon put to sea under his new officers. This time it was destined to meet with a continual succession of reverses. A portion of the crew soon became very disaffected and several ward room officers got out the long boat, and left the old craft to her fortunes. And hard ones they were: successive engagements only gave evidence of her increasing weakness. Vigilant and active loss pressed her hard, on every side, and, at 12 o'clock, P. M. the 3d inst. she grounded at the head of ship navigation on Salt River, and immediately went to pieces.

That Coon is gone—that same old Coon—
We ne'er shall see him more:—
Ye Federal Whigs, with tearful eyes,
"That same old Coon deplore."

Let other Coons a warning take,
(Nor dare her fate to doubt,)
And stay at home—unless indeed,
There mothers know they're out.

From the Washington City Clarion.

CONCILIATION.

We love to persuade men to act for their own and their country's good. The last Presidential election shows that over a million of voters cast their ballots for Mr. Van Buren, while a larger number voted for W. H. Harrison. Now it is conceded on all sides that many Democrats voted for Gen. Harrison, through error, anger, mortification and revenge. The battle ended in the triumph of the great Whig party, who stole our mottoes and enticed away our rank and file. A new era has now dawned upon the people of this country. Gen. Harrison and his party by their acts have lost the affection and respect of the Democracy that voted for them. The leader sleeps in his grave and new leaders like the successors of Alexander appear to divide the [illegible] to repudiate those of our clan who have been led away by error, and who now desire to return by the pathway plainly shewn by the light of reason? We think not.

When General Jackson was elected for the first time, did he or his organs inquire into the former standing of those who desired to be admitted into his political church? Or did they not welcome the returning prodigals with joy—put their best robes upon them: and then slay the fatted calf for their feast.

We call upon our erring brethren to return to their flag and support the principles which they always intended to support, but which they unfortunately left when they believed the Demagogues and Swindlers of the last campaign. Our latch string is hung out to the misguided pilgrims of the party, and our altar has a vacant place for them to occupy in the hour of return.

"Come as the waves come,
When navies are stranded;
Come as the winds come
When forests are rended;
Faster come, faster come,
Faster and faster:
Come every tenant, groom,
Servant and master."

From the Hartford Daily Times.

"R. M. T. H." a correspondent of the N. Y. American, in giving a history of the late Congress, after stating that it has been in session longer, and lost more of its members by death, than any previous Congress since the beginning of the Government, says, of its members, that during that time

"Thirteen have died.
"Seven have lost their wives by death.
"Twelve or more have lost their children by death.
"Nine have married, since their election.
"Seven Senators have resigned.
"Twelve Representatives have resigned.
"Several have been very ill, and near unto death.
"One has had his leg broken.
"One has had his ear bit off in a fight;"
And, he ought to have added,
"One, from Connecticut, after being soundly canned, was thoroughly rolled in the gutter, by another Whig member.
"One President of the U. S. dead.
"One acting Vice President of the United States, dead.
"One *attempt* to impeach the President, dead.
"Numerous removals or resignations of heads of Departments.
"Innumerable whig promises to reform the abuses of Government, *dead.*
"A host of Whig projects to establish a sound currency, dead.
"Honest John Davis' promise of two dollars a day and roast beef, dead.
"Their favorite Distribution law, strangled by its own parent.
"Their darling Bankrupt law, murdered by its own father.
"And to close the list, the *political* death of a large majority of the Whig members of that memorable body."

In his closing paragraph this writer says, "They came forth to this mission amid shoutings and popular exultations and triumphs. They return, to obscurity and oblivion, to sorrow, disappointment, sadness and silence.

Well may the editor of the New York Tribune, another leading Whig paper, in remarking upon this communication, exclaim, as he does—"It is the hour of darkness to the Whig party and its champions."

Under all these circumstances, who can wonder at the torpid state of the Whig party? L.

A UNITED STATES BANK.

The following extracts have doubtless been read by most of our readers; but as it is so often asserted that the late United States Bank gave us a sound currency, and good times, we publish them again with the request that every unprejudiced man in the community will give them a reading:

"It has become a serious affair to the laboring man to buy himself a new garment—his wages on an average, do not purchase him half they did, and he is continually uncertain as to obtaining even that. Many of the mechanical professions have equally declined though our population is one half greater than it was then. The desire to read is not lessened, but the means of purchasing are denied, the most common school books. Hatters, shoemakers, and blacksmiths, whose works seem to be indispensable, have lost in general much of their former business—from a fourth to one half. This is the result of necessity; and those who might purchase, abstain in looking to a fearful future."

Niles Register, April 15, 1821.

"A late Pittsburg [Pa] Mercury, says:—Flour a barrel $1; whiskey, 15 cents a gallon; good merchantable pine boards, 20 cents a 100 feet; sheep and calves $1 a head.—Foreign goods at the old prices. One bushel and a half of wheat will buy a pound of coffee; twelve and a half bbls. will buy one yard of superfine broadcloth."

Niles' Register, May 18, 1821.

"Corn in Cincinnati, 10 cents a bushel; wheat in Harrison county, Ohio, has fallen to 25 cents a bushel, and in some instances to 12½ cents. A letter from Greenfield, Ohio, dated May 3, states that wheat was sold at 12½ cents a bushel, and that whiskey was dull at fifteen cents a gallon.

U. S. Gaz. [Phil.] May 23, *and June* 23, '21.

"A gentleman in Western Virginia directs the Register to be stopped, because he used to pay for it annually with one barrel of flour, but that three will not do it now.—Another, a miller in Ohio, on paying his advance to my agent, observed that he had sold four barrels of flour to obtain the note of $5 which was remitted."

Niles' Register, Sept. 15, 1821.

The Tuscumbia (Alabama) Democrat, commenting on these extracts, says: "It is evident that to 1821, five years after its charter, the bank had done nothing to relieve the country. In fact until 1823, seven years after its charter, the bank had not been able to keep out more than dollar for dollar, and for the four years preceding 1823, afforded but little accommodation to the community. It is well known that fluctuation followed fluctuation, revulsion followed revulsion for the first 8 years of the existence of the bank; and that until the State Banks had supplied themselves with specie there was no steadiness in the currency or in the busines of the country. Many of our readers recollect the premium at which land office money ranged—that in many instances it commanded from 20 to 30 per cent premium, and all this while a United States Bank was exerting its influence over the country. The people should recall these facts to their memories and ask themselves, if in 7 years the old bank could not relieve the distress of 1816, could a similar institution do so now, when the distress is said to be ten times greater than it was then."

GEN. CASS.—A letter was recently addressed to Gen. Cass in Michigan, asking his sentiments on certain public questions. His answer was to the following effect.

1. I do not think, that a national bank should be incorporated in any form or under any pretence by the general government.

2. I think it is the duty of the General Government to reduce its expenses to the lowest amount, consistently with a faithful discharge of its constitutional duties. In the preparation of a judicious tariff to raise this amount, it is also its duty to afford incidental protection to those branches of American industry which require it.

3. The public land should in my opinion, be appropriated to the support of the Government of the U. States, and not distributed among the individual

4. I think it is the duty of every member of the Democratic party, whom the partiality of his friends may designate as a proper person to fill the office of President of the U. States, to be bound by the decision of the General Convention of the party.

Great loss of property, Cattle &c.—From every part of the country we receive intelligence of a very heavy and unusual loss of stock, particularly of cattle, and various are the conjectures as to the cause, some suppose one thing and some another. In our own opinion, and we have not been inattentive to the matter, it is mainly owing to a want of proper attention and proper food. Farmers must expect to suffer loss among their stock cattle while ever they are suffered to remain unhoused and to be carelessly fed. The common method in this country of feeding cattle is to throw their food promiscuously on the ground, where a few of the stronger cattle run over it, eating some and trampling some into the mud, while the weaker portion must be put off with what is left. The manure which a farmer would save by sheltering his cattle and feeding from racks and mangers, would in two years pay the entire cost of constructing such sheds, while he would find that his cattle required less food, and would be much healthier. We make but little doubt but that there are farmers in this part of the State who have during the past winter and present spring lost cattle enough from exposure to have paid the expense of erecting stables for his entire stock.—*Asheville Messenger.*

SCENES IN WASHINGTON.

It seems that *all* the fighting by Members of Congress was not confined to the capitol nor to the tongue. The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser gives an account of a fracas, in which Mr. Sprigg, a Federal Member of Congress from Kentucky, figured conspicuously, and seems to have come off second best. The correspondent of the Advertiser, under date of the 24th ult., says:

"Toward the close of the last session Mr. Sprigg signalized himself in a fracas at the eating-house under the House of Representatives, and received a severe wound in his hand from collison with broken glass; and last night, at an eating-house in Pennsylvania avenue, he got into a fight with a person named Drudge, a miller's cart-driver, which terminated in his opponent's biting the largest portion of his ear off! Dr. Sewell did his best to repair the mischief, but the fragment of Mr. Sprig's ear, (which is now in the Doctor's possession,) was too much lacerated to be restored, and the Hon. member will of course carry the mark of the scuffle to his grave.

Were this tale to be related in any subsequent "Note for General Circulation," would it not be set down as a signal instance of the mendacity of travellers? And yet

"——Such things be,
And overcome us like a summer's cloud,
Without our special wonder!"

"PRICES OF PRODUCE WILL RISE."

Wool Hats are said to have been sold at two cents a piece, and fur hats twenty-five cents apiece, at a public auction, in Juniata county, Pennsylvania.—Also a waggon and six horses, for three dollars! High prices and better times! these!!

Mr. Graves, Treasurer of the State of Mississippi, has defaulted and run away. He was arrested in custody, but asked leave to take a nap, and retired to his sleeping apartment, with his wife. When the guard called him, only the wife was found, the treasurer had made his escape. The Governor has offered a reward of $1,000 for his apprehension, if caught out of the State, and $500 if within the State. His defalcation is about $140,000.

JEFFERSONIAN:

Charlotte, North-Carolina,
TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1843.

Democratic candidate for President of the United States:

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Democratic candidate for Congress in the 2d District,

BURTON CRAIGE,

OF CATAWBA COUNTY.

"The great popularparty is already rallied almost *en masse* around the banner which is leading the party to its final terumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under the ample folds: on that banner is inscribed FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY, RETRENCHMENT, and a STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*John C. Calhoun.*

☞ The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to his patrons, that he has associated with him in the editorial management of the JEFFERSONIAN, Mr. FREDERICK H. MCDOWELL, of this town. He flatters himself that this arrangement will be of great advantage to the readers of the Jeffersonian, by giving increased interest and ability to its columns.

J. W. HAMPTON.

April 18th, 1843.

MR. RENCHER'S CIRCULAR.

According to promise, we this week lay before our readers the circular of the Hon. ABRAHAM RENCHER to his constituents. We publish this document for the many plain, unvarnished truths and sound doctrines it contains, and from the fact that a portion of Mr R's late constituency are now thrown into this Congressional district. We ask our subscribers to read it attentively, and when they have perused it, hand it round among their neighbors—"circulate the document;" no unprejudiced man can read this circular, and vote again for the whigs, unless he be a Federalist dyed in the wool.

☞ We understand a rumor has spread through the surrounding country, that there has been a case of *small pox* in Charlotte. We take pleasure in giving a flat contradiction to this rumor. There has been no case of this disease here, nor any thing like it.

DAVID S. REID, Esq., of Rockingham, has been nominated as the democratic candidate for Congress in the district composed of Anson, Wilkes, Surry, Stokes, Caswell, and Rockingham counties.

PUFFING AGAIN.

No sooner is it known who is the federal caucus candidate for Congress in this district, than the Raleigh Register begins its usual work of puffing.—The last number of that paper eulogises Col. Barringer in the most fulsome terms, as *the very* man the whigs of this district should have nominated, no matter what other names were before their district convention. And after calling upon Gen. EDNEY to back out and give way to its favorite, the Register very significantly continues—"*he will never cease to regret it, if he does not*" decline. We imagine Gen. E. will not consider this a very polite way of ruling him off the track. But this is the way the Register and those who fancy themselves the big leaders and dictators of the whig party in this State ever demean themselves. No man must move until they say the word, and then only as they direct, or he will be denounced as a traitor and no whig. This, however, is not the first time the Register has "turned the cold shoulder" to Gen. Edney. In 1839, when Gen. Edney offered against Maj. Conner, that paper came out in a tone of ridicule of his prospects; but it was soon taught to sing on a different key.

It is not our business, however, to interfere in these whig squabbles. We have our candidate in the field, and we intend to elect him if we can, though there should be a dozen federal candidates. Of one thing we are well satisfied—we can beat Col. Barringer as easily as we could any whig in the district.

ELECTIONS.

Glorious Victory in Connecticut.—In the recent elections in Connecticut, the democracy of the nutmeg State have gained a glorious victory. Gov. CLEVELAND is re-elected by 250 votes majority over the federal and abolition candidates; in all four of the congressional districts democrats are elected; and a majority of both Houses of the legislature are democratic—on joint ballot, about 30. The members of Congress elect are—Thomas H. Seymour, John Stewart, George S. Catlin, Samuel Simons. Well done, Connecticut.

Another trial was made on the 3d instant, to elect members from the five districts in Massachusetts, where no choice was made at the two former trials. Charles Hudson (fed.) was elected in the 5th, but no choice in the other four.

In Rhode Island, the old Charter, or federal party has succeeded in electing their Governor and a majority of both branches of the legislature. Alas! poor Rhode Island.

The final results of the New-Hampshire elections are—Gov. Hubbard is reelected by 1,500 majority; all four members of Congress democratic, a democratic Senate, House and Council. New-Hampshire democracy is always true.

Mercer Acquitted.—Singleton Mercer, who some time since shot young *Heberton*, of Philadelphia, for the seduction of his sister, has been acquitted.

GENERAL SAUNDERS.

We are pleased to see, that the democracy of the Wake district are unanimous in their preference of the Hon. ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS as their candidate for Congress. We some time since published the proceedings of a meeting in Wayne county, at which he was nominated; and to that nomination a meeting of the democracy of Wake have responded in gallant style. After the resolution of nomination was adopted, a committee waited on Gen. S., who appeared in the meeting; and, (in the language of the *Standard*) "spoke for one hour or more with great force and eloquence. He pointed to the broken promises and faith of the last Congress, in terms that carried conviction to every hearer, though tempered with the most respectful language to our political opponents. He advocated a reform of the abuses and expenditures of our General Government. Is in favor of a material and thorough modification of the Tariff. He opposes the distribution act, and the assumption of the State debts. Every person who heard him could see in every blow of his battle-axe the veteran standard-bearer of democracy in 1840, and could but feel that "woe be unto the political opponent who ventures a lance with him."

In obedience to a resolution of the meeting, Gen. S. afterwards wrote the following report of his speech:

April, 7th, 1843.

DEAR SIR: I cheerfully comply with the request, in communicating the substance of the remarks made by me to the public meeting, at which you presided on yesterday. I am truly grateful to the people of Wake, for the very flattering terms in which they have expressed their approbation of my past conduct and of their promised support, as conveyed in the resolutions of the meeting and which I am given to understand, express the feelings and sentiments of the Democrats in the County. On the receipt of the resolutions adopted at the meeting in Wayne, proposing me as a Candidate for Congress, I resolved to await the action of other portions of the District,, and unless the people of my own county should respond favorably to the nomination, I should not accept, even if consistent with my inclination to be a candidate. But your response and the intelligence I have received from the other counties, leave me free to say, I accept the nomination of Wayne, with this understanding, if any respectable portion of the District, shall signify their wish to have a Convention, I shall not merely acquiesce, but shall most cheerfully abide the decision of a majority of the Democratic party in the District, in whatever form it may be truly expressed.

I stated my principal desire in wishing to be a member of the next Congress, arose from the important character of the measures which were likely to claim its attenion. The subject of the currency, of the Revenue and Reform, were to necessarily be acted on. That these subjects would embrace matters of legislation, deeply interesting to every section of the Union, and particularly so to the South. The revision of the Tariff, with a view to revenue and a curtailment in the expenditures of the Government, should in my view be insisted upon, as indispensable from the state and condition of the country.

In regard to the Presidency, whilst my preference was for Mr. Calhoun, as most likely to carry out those great measures of reform, which the interest of the Country required and the people demanded, I should most certainly submit to the nomination of any other Democrat in whose favor a majority of the great body of the party might unite. That in order to ascertain correctly the wishes of that majority, I thought a national Convention should not meet earlier than May, 1844; after having the action of Congress [illegible] which I have before referred, should be known; that the Delegates to the Convention should be selected from districts, either Congressional or Electoral, or that in Convention they should not vote by States, but *per capita*, that is, each delegate for himself. That a nomination by a Convention thus constituted and thus voting, would carry with it such moral weight, as to defy division or opposition.—That as a Representative, whatever might be my individual preference, I should feel bound to carry out honestly and faithfully the wishes of the majority of the Democrats in the District as expressed at the ballot box. Such I believe are the material points embraced in my remarks, which are entirely at your disposal.

I have already had the honor to serve as a Representative in Congress from two Districts; should it be my fortune to be elected from the third, whilst I should feel proud of the distinction, it should be my endeavor, to the uttermost of my humble abilities, to merit so distinguished an honor. With respect and esteem, your friend,

R. M. SAUNDERS.

KIMBROUGH JONES, Esq., Chairman, &c.

HYPOCRISY OF FEDERALISM.

Is it any wonder the people in all directions are repudiating any connexion with, and support of the Federal Whigs, when they, as a party, on almost all political questions show such a contempt of the popular intelligence as bare-faced hypocrisy carries on its face? Ever since a certain occurrence in Mississippi, "*repudiation*" has been a stereotyped phrase of contempt for the democracy in the mouth of every Federal Whig. We were "*repudiators*," scoundrels who would not pay our debts or regard the sacred obligation of contracts. If the democracy gained the ascendency in any State which owed a public debt, they would exclaim—"look out for rascality—they won't pay the public debt of the State—they'll 'repudiate,' and ruin our credit at home and abroad;—oh, these abominable locofoco repudiators!" Now, behold their consistency.

New-York was overwhelmed with debt by her whig rulers when the democrats got the ascendency there in 1842. No effort had been made to decrease the debt, or to pay any portion of it. The Democrats had to either see the plighted faith of the State violated and her credit ruined, or to lay a tax and gradually pay off her debt. As an honest party would do, they laid the tax, and preserved the faith and credit of the State. And what said the Whigs to this? They immediately raised a clamor about "high taxes," and the oppressions of locofoco rulers! An exactly similar scene of whig hypocrisy on this same subject has been enacted in Pennsylvania, and another is now progressing in Virginia. Virginia has a large and increasing public debt hanging over her, the only way to meet which is by increased taxation or "repudiation." As they should have done, the late democratic legislature passed a law increasing the taxes on the people in order to meet their public debt; and the whig press in that State are now busily at work to make political capital for the coming elections (on the 20th instant) out of this very law! Here was a fair issue—*increased taxes*, or *repudiation*. The democrats, like honest men, said, let us have increased taxes; we'll cheerfully pay them, to preserve the fair name and credit of the good old Commonwealth, and for this they are denounced and villified by the Whigs—the *anti-repudiators*, as they call themselves.

Anti-repudiators, indeed! Such men as the prominent leaders of this hypocritical federal party would not hesitate long to repudiate their maker to gratify their selfish purposes. *They* talk about repudiation as a stigma! The authors of the Bankrupt Law, by which honest debts to the amount of more than ten millions of dollars have been repudiated, to stigmatize democrats as faithless repudiators, and yet attempt to inflame the public mind and gain votes by harping upon high taxes, when they were actually necessary to save the faith and credit of States from tarnishment! Here is a picture of consistency, which ought and must—nay, *will* damn any party under heaven.

Revival of the Humbugs of 1840.—A late number of the Richmond *Whig*, the leading Federal paper in Virginia, has in its columns the picture of a ragged mill-boy, under which are the following remarks:

"The above cut represents Henry Clay as he actually was in his early boy-hood a mill boy, riding to mill, almost literally in his shirt-tail—a scape-grace, in the way of truancy—stopping to fling at every squirrel or old hare that came across him—it may be, getting down to take a round at boxing with some neighboring urchin—always overstaying his time at mill, and probably getting birched for it when he got home, and put supperless to bed."

It is thus that our *opponents* expect to carry off the people in another election, as they did in 1840. Wretched indeed must be the cause which requires such means to advance it, and debased must be a people who can be swayed by such disgraceful and senseless appeals. If Mr. Clay was a truant boy, a "scape-grace" in duty then, as his eulogist says he was, he has in riper years lost none of these qualities as a politician; and as he was whipt and put supperless to bed, for his truancy as a boy, he will be just as certain to be whipt the third time as a candidate for the Presidency, for his truancy in politics, and go officeless to his grave—that is, if he is the next candidate of his party for President.

Jacob Shipman, a confidential agent for the Banks and Brokers of New-York, lately "cut stict" with about $120,000 of other folks' money in his pocket, Jacob knew who he was robbing.

The Court Martial in McKenzies case have rendered a verdict of acquittal, for hanging Spencer and others, and the verdict has been appenred by the President.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

Mr. EDITOR: The following choice specimen of a "love letter," addressed to a young gentleman in a neighboring county, was handed to me with a request to have it published. If you are disposed to publish it, do so and oblige one of your readers. It will be seen the letter is from a young lady to her truant lover:

July 23 day 1842

State of ilanoise monguery dear sur i take this opportunity of informing you that the same state of health we got here the last day of aprile had some bad luck waggon broke twist we moved to our selves sixteenth day we are living on John —— farm corn is worth one dolla pr barl wheat five bits busel perrery is large land good and plenty tho many scerc pork is too and a half dear sur we are living too miles of J F —— and 3 miles of —— i would be glad to hear of all my acquaintance let me no if Mrs Mary —— is married or not Sufer —— Mrs Rebecka —— we live 12 miles from Jason —— we live too miles from Aaron —— Mrs eviline —— whether they alow to move or no let me no if miss hannah —— married or no to charles —— let me no how sister —— is a coming on let me no if miss leak —— is married to John —— or no miss —— i woud be glad to no Whethe they are comeing on to no if miss catharine —— is married to daniel —— or no weddings are cearce here Dear sur excuse for not writing no sooner i have not had a good oppertunity teell now when you receive thes lines if you want to no about bows I have not seen none Dearsur if want you to no weather I am going to marry or no until I here from you I wish to be excused for the treatment you have had when traveling along i though of you and still thinking yet i want to no whether you ever think of comeing to this cuntry or no ar if you have Settled your mind ther let no if you are not a comeing to this cuntry i am not agoin to stay here long i have anotion of leaveing here (turn over) We will drap all things and begin with new every one in his own cuntry we parted in life hope we will meet in life if not here it must be some where else these lines from my heart i want here from you heart as well as mine concerning matters and concrenes times is fast passing on and if we should not see each other all forevre the world is wide and the see is deep so is my love un to you my friend pinks are deal lilies blue pinks is pretty and So are you the time seems long though i hopee the time may not be long Dear sur there a few deep natur betwene you and I let me no whether you are going to settle ther or not and if you are please let no short ly or if you ever intend to come here let me no in your letter all that you have said has come true it is drawing nigh and I mus close.

Correspondence of the Washington Spectator.

NEW YORK, March 29, 1843.

Mr. Calhoun is more popular at this moment in this city than any other Democratic candidate that can be named.

There is a report in town to-day, that if Mr. Van Buren does not get a majority of the members of the Legislature to nominate him, he will withdraw his name. We hope it will prove true. By a dignified withdrawal of his name, he can secure once more the ascendency of the Democratic party, to whom he owes a debt of gratitude for past elevation which any sacrifice of personal ambition and love of power he may make can hardly repay.

Mr. Calhoun's friends are much gratified to learn that they now have a central organ in their interest at the seat of Government—and they will give the paper a warm and hearty support.

You can hardly be aware of his popularity with the great body of the People, or of the enthusiasm and devotion which exist towards him. His name alone is a tower of strength. The good, the honest, and the patriotic—that large portion of the mass who have no selfish views to subserve, but who have near to their hearts the welfare, happiness, and prosperity of the nation—all will unite and demand his nomination of the next convention. Men of this stamp will act independently of party leaders and hack politicians in newspapers. And if the National Convention is postponed one year from this date, John C. Calhoun will be nominated as "the people's candidate," by universal acclamation.

MR. CALHOUN IN NEW-YORK.

A great Democratic meeting was held at Tammany Hall, New York, on the evening of the 6th inst., to nominate *Robert H. Morris*, Esq., the present Mayor as a candidate for re-election; and from the proceedings thereof, as reported by the Herald, we extract the following:

"Mr. *Frank Waddle* then rose and presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the Democratic National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, to be supported by the democracy in 1844, should be held in the month of May of that year, and that each Congressional District should elect its own delegate, to attend in person, and vote in accordance with the wishes of his constituents. This, we believe, to be strictly democratic.

[This was received with tremendous applause, and passed with great enthusiasm.]

I look, said Mr. W., on that as one of the greatest doctrines, which could, at this crisis, be presented to the cruicible of your discerning judgement. (Cheers.) In case this be adopted, as it should, the chivalric and patriotic statesman of the South, JOHN C. CALHOUN, will receive the justice which is due to him. (Tremendous cheering—cries of "three more," which was accordingly given.) It is in this way, fellow-citizens, that we shall crush forever the many-headed hydra of whigism, and establish forever the true principles of democracy. (Great cheering.)"

Nothing is mentioned, either of the remarks, or the Resolution, in the Report of the proceedings published by the *Plebeian* and *Evening Post*. Is this fair? They might at least have published the Resolution, which the *Aurora*, a Tyler paper, says, "was adopted with but one dissenting voice," and that "a Van Buren editor sung out not called for," but not a voice responded to him, and the Resolution was declared by the Chairman "unanimously carried." This matter is strongly significant that the *heart* of the Democracy everywhere, is with its heroic champion, Mr. CALHOUN.

From the New Orleans Tropic of March 27.

THE "WANDERING JEW."

A tall, cadaverous looking man, about fifty years of age, came into our office the yesterday and presented us with the following paper:

THE VISION OF AHASUERUS, THE WANDERING JEW.

Glory be to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob! The Lord be praised! for my wandering is ended. I am on the verge of time—the creation is to be annihilated, and I am to be released. O hope! thou talisman of every despairing mortal, thou has not deceived me!

Wisdom! glorious wisdom has been imparted to the Gentiles. The enemies of my creed have been blessed with foresight of what is to come. There is a seed, indeed, raised from out the followers of Him who batized in the Jordan. He, the great One, who now dwelleth in the tent of the East, who predicted my emancipated, whom I have beheld in dreams and visions, is the elected one. The misdemeanors of the scribes (editors) are manifold, and their deceits are come before the Lord. Now, I, Ahasuerus, have had a vision. I was in the vale of the fathers of waters, and nigh to a large and populous city. I saw envy in the face of the scribes, and their words were far from truth. I have seen the four ages of the world. The gold of Ophir and the rubies and smaragdes of the East have passed away; this is the first age. The silver age is past. The brass is gone, and the iron is almost consumed. Wherefore, I, Ahasuerus, charge you not to listen to the scribe who will bring us back to copper coin, and who sporteth philosophy; nor to those who are travelling to and fro on the earth, sometimes losing trunks and umbrellas [illegible] beyond the sphere of their business; nor to those who discover holes in the globe, and explore the inside thereof; nor to those who deliver lectures on things beyond the earth has any correct knowledge; nor to those who talk in large houses, on elevated stools, of the wisdom of their Creator, whereof they know as little as an uncircumcized child.

The glory of God is manifested in the flesh; and I, Ahasuerus, having repented of my transgression, eschewing all evil, and minding my own business, exhort you, by these presents, to do the same.

THE BRITISH PARTY.

We do not pretend to say that our feelings were more excited than would be those of any true American, upon reading the following sentiment of a correspondent in the National (Whig) Intelligencer, upon the subject of the right of search and visitation which is now exciting all Europe and the United States:

"What is it that Great Britain proposes? To legislate for us? No: *all she asks is to aid us in giving practical effect to our own laws.*"

Is not this enough?

Steubenville (Ohio) American Union.

It was once thought to be a monstrous thing, by Whigery, that President JACKSON felt himself bound by his oath to see "the laws faithfully executed," as he understood them. But now it seems to be considered quite reasonable that we should execute our laws as England ("Queen VICTORIA," as she is pleased to call herself) understands them. "*All she asks* (says the National Intelligencer) *is to aid in giving practical effect to our own laws.*" Modest, this, in our mother country! She wishes to visit our ships, merely to see that *foul wrong* is not done to our flag! So says Sir ROBERT PEEL.

On Sunday, the 12th ult., no less than four revolutionary soldiers died in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, Pa.; John Delap, aged 80; John Callogher, aged 104; Robert Doods, aged 79; and John Johnson, aged 103.—*Mercury.*

Wanted,

A GOOD Milch COW with a young calf. Apply to the editor.

April 18th, 1843.

NEW

SPRING GOODS.

R. C. Carson & Co.

ARE now receiving their Spring supply of fresh Goods, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Boots and Shoes,

HATS, BONNETS, SADDLERY,

CROCKERY & GROCERIES.

Our Goods are new and have been bought at prices unusually low, and we are prepared to make it to the interest of purchasers to give us a call. Our friends and the public are respectfully solicited to examine our stock, as we can assure them that for CASH we are determined to sell low. For the Ladies we have a few patterns of rich new style SILKS, together with a large assortment of beautiful MUSLINS, which cannot fail to please.

A general assortment of Nails and Brads, from 4d to 20d at 6¼ cents by the keg.

Charlotte, April 12, 1843. 10...f

HEAD-QUARTERS,

UNION COUNTY, APRIL 4, 1843.

THE Field, Staff, Commissioned and non-Commissioned Officers, Musicians and privates of the 69th Regiment of North Carolina Militia, who reside within the limits of Union County, are hereby ordered to parade at Amos Stevens' Store, on Tuesday the 23d of May next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. armed and equipt according to law for review and inspection. Also, the Commissioned and non-Commissioned officers and musicians will appear at the same place on Monday, the day previous, armed and equipt for drill at 10 o'clock, A. M. Officers and privates must bring 12 round blank cartridge each day. By order of the Col. Commdt.

JAMES M. STEWART, Adjt.

April 18, 1843. 8...3w

A. BETHUNE

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has received his

Spring & Summer Fashions.

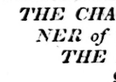
He still continues the *TAILORING BUSINESS*, at his old stand, in the second story of the southeast wing of L. Springs' brick building.

Charlotte, April 11, 1843. 103...f

LATH,

GRANDSIRED by the AMERICAN ECLIPSE, THE CHAMPION OF AMERICA—WINNER of the GREAT MATCH RACE, THE NORTH vs. THE SOUTH,

$20,000 a side!



THE thorough-bred horse LATH, bred by Colonel Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, will stand the present season, on Mondays and Tuesdays in Statesville, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays in Salisbury, at the reduced price of $6 the leap—cash in hand, $10 the season if paid in the season, and $12 if it is not paid until the season expires, and $15 to insure. The insurance money demanded so soon as the mare is ascertained to be in foal or the property changes owners; and fifty cents to the groom. The season will commence on the 13th day of March, and terminate on the 1st day of July.

He will be regular at his Stands, public days and high waters excepted.

Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but I will not be responsible for any that may occur.

R. W. LONG.

Salisbury, N. C., March, 1843.

PEDIGREE.—I certify that LATH was bred by me, and that he was foaled in the Spring of 1833. He was got by Godolphin; his dam Pocahontas, by Sir Archy; his g. dam Young Lottery, also by Sir Archy, out of Col. Singleton's celebrated Lottery, by the imported Bedford, out of the imported mare Anvillina; Godolphin was got by Eclipse; his dam Sylph, by Hæphestion, out of Lottery by imported Bedford, &c. Hæphestion was got by the imported Buzzard, out of the dam of Sir Archy.

DESCRIPTION, PERFORMANCE, &c.—LATH is a fine bay, without white, 15 hands 3 inches high, with good bone and capital action. At 3 years old he won the produce stake at Columbia, 2 miles heats, beating Mr. Taylor's filly Daisy, and Capt. Swann's colt Convention, nine others paying forfeit. Two weeks afterwards he won the Jockey Club Purse, 3 mile heats, at Augusta, beating Kite and distancing Black Bird. At Charleston he was beaten by Clodhopper, for the Jockey Club Purse, 3 mile heats; being very much amiss he was withdrawn after the first heat. At 4 years old, he won the Jockey Club Purse, 4 mile heats, at Camden, beating Sir Kenneth and Dorabella at 3 heats; lossing the first in consequence of bolting when several lengths in advance of the field, just before he reached the judges' stand; and getting entangled amongst the carriages, he sustained an injury which occasioned his withdrawal from the Turf.

LATH was a race horse of the first class, which he evinced in his trials with Bay Maria, Charlotte Russe and Kitty Heth, and in point of blood he is inferior to none, whether imported or native. His constitution is robust, having never been sick, and his temper good. His color, form and action, speak for themselves. In a word, Lath unites in himself as many claims to public patronage, as any young Stallion that I know.

W. HAMPTON.

Willwood, Jan. 22, 1839.

From the above Certificate of Col. Hampton, who bred and had LATH trained for the Turf, it will be seen that he considered him a Race horse of the first class—not only from the races he has mentioned as having run publicly, but from private trials he has made with horses which are now on the Turf, and running with considerable success. It will also be observed by his certificate, that he considered Lath of the purest blood—not to be surpassed by any horse, imported or native.

I consider it entirely unnecessary to attempt to eulogise Lath, either for his performances on the Turf or as to his blood, since, in every respect, he is so well attested. But will remark that Lath has not only descened from pure blood, but has come from stock both Sire, Grandsire, Dam and Grand-dam, that are of the running blood. For instance, his sire Godolphin made his four miles in 7 minutes and 50 seconds; his Grandsire, the Eclipse, so well known at the North and South, made his time in the great match race, the North against the South, $20,000 aside, in 7 minutes and 37 seconds, which Eclipse won with considerable eclat. This race gained him the memorable name of the Champion of the North. His dam, sired by the renowned Sir Archy, whose reputation as a racer, &c., stands unquestioned both in England and America. The grand-dam of Lath, Old Lottery, bread by the great Southern Amateur of horses, Col. R. Singleton, of South Carolina, which has produced more fine race horses than any other mare in the Union. Thus it will be seen that there is united in Lath two of the best studs of the South, Hampton's and Singleton's, crossed with Gen. Coles' of the North.

The public is now presented with such an opportunity of improving the blood of that noble and useful animal, the horse, as rarely occurs in this section of country.

R. W. L.

THE BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH STALLION,

Imported Puzzle,

WILL stand the present season, which has now commenced, at the stable of Col. Charles M'Dowell, 2 miles north of Morganton, Burke county, N. C., at the reduced price of $25 the season, payable within the same, and $35 insurance. He is of fine size, being over 16 hands high, a dark bay or brown, dappled, and for beautiful symmetry challenges exhibition before the best of Judges. PUZZLE was sired by Reveller, among the very first in the list of English Stallions: and whose colts are commanding as high prices as the get of any horse on the continent. For particulars, see hand bills. The breeders of Western Carolina will surely have the services of such a horse as Puzzle offered them at the above unusual prices.

J. POWELL, Agent.

Morganton, N. C., April 11, 1843. 6...1m

POETRY.

THE CROWDED STREET.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Let me move slowly through the street,
Filled with an evershifting train,
Amid the sound of steps that beat
The murmuring walks like summer rain.

How fast the flitting figures come!
The mild, the fierce, the stony face;
Some bright with thoughtless smiles, and some
Where some secret tears have left their trace.

They pass to toil, to strife, to rest;
To halls in which the feast is spread;
To chambers where the funeral guest
In silence sits beside the dead.

And some to happy homes repair,
Where children, pressing cheek to cheek,
Where mute caresses shall declare
The tenderness they cannot speak.

And some, who walk in calmness here,
Shall shudder as they reach the door
Where one who made their dwelling dear,
Its flower, its light, is seen no more.

Youth, with pale cheek and slender frame,
And dreams of greatness in thine eye!
Goest thou to build an early name,
Or early in the task to die?

Keen son of trade, with eager brow?
Who is now fluttering in thy snare?
Thy golden fortunes, tower they now,
Or melt the glittering spires in air!

Who of this crowd, to-night, shall tread
The dance till daylight gleams again?
Who sorrow o'er the untimely dead?
Who writhe in throes of mortal pain?

Some, famine-stuck, shall think how long
The cold dark hours, how slow the light!
And some, who flaunt amid the throng,
Shall hide in dens of shame to-night.

Each, where his tasks or pleasures call,
They pass, and heed each other not.
There is who heeds, who holds them all,
In His large love and boundless thought.

These struggling tides of life that seem
In wayward, aimless course to tend,
Are eddies of the mighty stream
That rolls to its predestined end.

From the Temperance Advocate.

HISTORY OF A COUNTRY VILLAGE.

[THIS STORY IS LITERALLY TRUE.]

Something more than twenty years since, I visited a country village in another State, with the view of attending one of their Courts. I had but recently been admitted to the Bar—but being a Lawyer, had the opportunity of making the acquaintance of my brethren, most of the distinguished gentlemen of the village, and the principal visitors. I was introduced to Judge P. one of the Superior Court Judges, who had resided for a few years previously in the place—to Dr. S. one of the most skilful and scientific surgeons, who had ever sot down to a country practice—to various gentlemen of the Bar, old and young—to the Merchants and Officers of the Court. Although the intemperate practices of my own village were bad enough in all conscience, I was somewhat startled at the excess towhich they were carried in this little country town. It was rare to find one of my new acquaintances sober in the day time—some few kept moderately so—at night, there was no exception. A private sitting room adjoined my bedchamber, which was filled every evening by a set of the hardest drinkers I have ever met before or since. They were all gentlemen however, of high character in their professional and official standing. I have been an occasional visitor to this little village every year since I made my *debut* there, and am well informed as to its history. I propose to sketch it as an example of what *one* man can do towards destroying the morals of a whole community—of the lasting effects of a bad example set by a distinguished man. The Temperance Reform has reached the village—there are few if any drunkards there *now*; but terrible has been the fate of many of my old acquaintances.

Judge P. was an honest man—of distinguished ability as a lawyer—of easy and affable manners, and of great *independence* of character and action. When the Judge first moved to our little village, it was no ways *remarkable* for the intemperate habits of its inhabitants—though, as every body drank at that day, it is probable there were few tetotalers.—He was a bachelor, fond of shooting—fond of hunting, fond of racing, fond of card playing, and above all, fond of *dram* drinking. He loved company, and found plenty of willing associates.

The Judge was an irreligious man and a great declaimer against hypocrisy. "My rule is," he would say, "whatever I choose to do, I do openly; I abhor hypocrisy, and despise a hypocrite." Every day in vacation time, when not engaged in his other sports, his Honor might be found in the front piazza of the Tavern at which he boarded, playing at cards, with his bottle of whiskey upon the table. The young Lawyers were his especial associates. Who should dare rebuke a Judge, or question the propriety of his conduct. The example was contagious—few, alas! very few, escaped it. Drunkenness was the fashion—the females winked at it—the sober were mute—the religious were silent—the high Priest of these bachanalian orgies triumphed over public opinion, and bound the whole community in his chains. The Judge at length died—died as he had lived for many years, a drunkard. A young Lawyer—the son of one of the most distinguished men in the State, who had been a favorite pet of the Judge's, qualified as his executor. For a few years the Lawyer followed the ruinous practices he had acquired from the Judge. He got no practice, for he was incapable of attending to it, and lived on his Patron's estate. The legatees at last claimed an account of the Executor. Except the habit of drinking, he was a noble hearted fellow, and could not bear dishonor. One night an alarm was given that young H. was dying. His drunken friend, Dr. S., was called in to administer to him. What is the matter, asked Dr. S. of H., who was still sensible. H. pointed to a decanter. Drunk, muttered S., won't die this time I guess. I will though, said H., speaking distinctly. I won't live, disgraced as I am. H. was dying from poison. Before morning, in spite of all could be done, the unhappy suicide was no more. Some short time after this, the report of a pistol was heard in the store of one of the leading merchants in the village—the neighbors rushed in to find the merchant a lifeless corpse. He had shot himself in a fit of *mania a potu*. The Doctor publicly avowed his intention of killing himself by hard drink. He said he was weary of living—and he kept his word. It too a long spell to conquer his iron constitution, but he succeeded and died drunk. There were several other deaths near about the same time, and from the same cause—a Lawyer who had been a gallant officer in the last war—a once respectable mechanic, and another merchant who sold as well as drank spirits.

In fact, the Judge's old associates and intimates died off very fast, but the practices engendered by his example did not abate. The village was thought to be a fine location for a Lawyer, and several came to fill up the ranks of the profession. Among others came Tom D., educated by, very busy to be sure

of the finest intellects in the State. His *debut* was crowned with the most eminent success that ever fell to a young lawyer's commencement of the practice. His practice at once was large and very lucrative. I did not chance to make his acquaintance for about two yeas after his settling in the village. He was then at the head of his profession on an extensive circuit. How he was getting along otherwise, may be inferred from the answer of a valued friend of mine, who saw him on business a day or two before. How is Tom doing, D.? I asked. Do *you* think him really the Lawyer he is represented to be on his circuit? I have no doubt of it, said my friend. I have not met his equal, of his age, in my whole life—but mark my words, his career will be a short one. Why so? I asked. Because, though in his office less than an hour, he took *five* stiff drinks of brandy in the time. My friend's prediction was verified. Drunkenness was the prevailing vice of the village, and the distinguished lawyer could not resist his own appetite and the deleterious influences by which he was surrounded. He sunk in public estimation almost as fast as he had risen in it, and a very few years closed the brilliant destiny of this highly gifted man. His body was found in a river which he had occasion to ford. Whether it was the act of voluntary suicide or the accident of a drunken man which produced his death will never be known until the day when all the secrets shall be made known.

There was another in the village, respectable, popular and esteemed—a member of the Legislature, and a rising man, though without the brilliant talents of the last we have named. He was a constant devotee at the same unholy shrine—a victim of Judge P's. independent school. His most intimate friend was a lawyer who resided in an adjoining county, a man of finished education and matured intellect. One whose profound knowledge of his profession, splendid talents and captivating eloquence, ensured him success wherever he might select his field of action. He had lived in the low country until about forty years of age, and never hesitated to avow, he had sought the upper country for a residence, with the view and hope of correcting the bad habits he had fallen into. He was a gentleman when sober. I never saw him otherwise, but from all accounts, a most loathsome animal when drunk.

His hope, however, was vain—the fiend had him too fully in his power. He struggled and fell and strove again and again, to redeem himself. Returning from his circuit, where, instead of attending to his business, he had constantly been drunk, he reached our country village in the last stage of exhaustion. Neither medicine nor brandy could revive him, and he *died*. His friend, the member, paid him every attention, and had him decently buried.—Whilst attending to the digging of the grave, which was being done by an Irishman, Pat, half jokingly and half seriously said, "suppose, Squire, whilst my hand is in, I dig two of them. It won't be long before you'll want your's for the same reason that's brought the Lawyer here, and I'm thinking it won't spoil before you'll use it." The young gentleman was highly indignant and disgusted at the Irishman's coarseness and want of delicacy, and averred that *he* never drank to hurt him in his whole life It was a fatal, though common and perhaps natural delusion. *Two weeks* from that day, the Irishman's prediction was verified. He filled a drunkard's grave by the side of his more distinguished friend.

The location of this most true and tragical history will doubtless be identified by many—and I beg leave to disclaim any intentional disrespect to the living or the dead, in having condensed it, and thrown it before the public. My only object has been to aid the cause of Temperance and Reform, and to show to what a fearful extent the influence of a single individual may reach. For more than fifteen years after his death, Judge P's. opinion continued fatally to influence the habits of the country village in which he lived and died.

PHILO TEMP.

The following capital anecdote is related of Col. Harry Babcock, late of the United States army. He was an educated man of brilliant oratorical powers, though a somewhat eccentric personage.

On a certain time when his regiment was formed for prayers it was announced that the chaplain was unable to attend through a sudden indisposition.—The Colonel instantly ascended to the drum-pulpit, commanded attention, assumed a reverental attitude, and burst forth in a strain of the most impassioned eloquence. Supplication on supplication for every earthly blessing, and the conversion of both Jew and Gentile nations, were offered up in a sublimity of language and manner never before witnessed. Then after an appropriate pause he proceeded:—"And for our enemies in particular, O Lord, we beseech thee to hear our prayer, that they may see the error of their ways, and be speedily brought to a sense of justice, in end of their wicked and oppressive usurpations. But if not, (changing his voice and manner to a corresponding degree,) then, O Lord, brace our hearts, nerve our arms, and permit us to take vengeance into our hands;" here of a sudden he came to an abrupt pause of some few moments. Then breaking forth anew, in a contrasted style of oratory, he added—"But, O Lord, what shall we say of those cursed Indians? Damn 'em all. Amen." The amen was responded to by every one, and followed by three loud huzzas.

Agriculture.

THE Mecklenburg Agricultural Society will hold its next stated meeting in Charlotte, on the 26th instant, (Wednesday of the ensuing county court.)

ANDREW SPRINGS, President.

April 11, 1843.

Notice.

PERSONS willing to furnish a lot on which to put the new Courthouse, will please hand in their proposals, (stating the No. and price of their lots,) to the undersigned between this and Wednesday of the ensuing County Court.

S. FOX, Chairman
Of Board of Commissioners.

April 10, 1843. 7:2w

State of North Carolina,

ASHE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1843.

Jorden Council, vs. James Aldridge. } Or. Attachment levied on lands.

IT appears to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in the case above mentioned, is not a resident of this State; It is therefore *ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," notifying the said defendant to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be opened and held for the County of Ashe, at the Court House in Jefferson, on the fourth Monday of May next, then and there to replevy, plead or demur; otherwise judgement final will be entered, and the land levied on condemned to satisfy plaintiff's claim.

JOHN RAY, Clerk.

Printer's fee $5 60 107:::6w

MEDICAL.

DR. LAFAYETTE CALDWELL,

HAVING located himself at the store of Messrs. Grier & Houston, in Providence Settlement, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of that section of country. He will give his most assiduous attention to all cases confided to his skill; and his charges shall be regulated by the pecuniary state of the times. He will at all times have the benefit of the advice and assistance of his brother, Dr. P. C. CALDWELL, in all difficult cases, without additional charge to patients.

April 24, 1843. 6tc:9

DR. CHARLES J. FOX

STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give careful attention to all cases confided to his skill. His office is No. 1, White Row of the Mansion House. His charges, as heretofore, shall be moderate.

April 11, 1843. 7::::F

Notice.

I FORWARN all persons from trading for a Note given to Moses W. Parks, Guardian for Susan Stitt, of $46 50 cents due the last of December next, as the Negroe hired proves unsound and of little use, and I don't intend to pay the said note until compelled by law.

THOMAS M'CALL.

Mecklenburg Co., Oct. 15, 1842. 82...tf

MANSION HOUSE,

CHARLOTTE, N. CAROLINA.

THE subscriber having purchased Mr. Timothy R. Hughes' interest in the above Establishment, tenders his services to the Travelling Public. Having for several years been engaged in keeping Private Entertainment at Mount Mourne in Iredell county, he indulges the hope that he has experience enough in the duties of his business to endeavor to render comfortable all who may bestow upon his House their patronage.

His TABLE shall always be well and plentifully supplied with every thing the country affords, to please and satisfy the palate even of an epicure.

His BAR will be found furnished with a choice selection of Liquors.

His STABLES shall be constantly attended by faithful and attentive hostlers and supplied with abundant provender.

N. B. The Stage Office is kept at the Mansion House.

HIRAM T. SLOAN.

Charlotte, Jan. 31, 1843. 98::::6m.

The thoro'-bred and celebrated Horse

RIOTT,

WILL stand the present season, one half of his time in the town of Charlotte, N. C. and the other half at Richard Peoples' Store ten miles south of Charlotte, public days and high waters excepted. For particulars, see hand bills. Persons wishing to see RIOTT can do, so by applying to the Proprietor of the Mansion House.

W. SLADE.

March, 1843. 104::.5w.

Sale of a Negro.

IN pursuance of an order of the County Court, made at January Term, 1843, I will sell for cash, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in April next, a runaway SLAVE, who calls himself FRANK. He is about 20 years of age, stoutly built, dark complected, five feet six or seven inches high, smooth round face and thick lips, with a scar on the forefinger of the left hand. He says he was raised in Chatham county, N. C., and was sold to a speculator named Hopkins.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Shff.
And Jailor of Mecklenburg county.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan 23, 1843. 97...ts

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Charlotte, N. C., on the 7th ult., a negro man named NAPOLEON. He is a very bright mulatto, about 20 years old, has a good countenance, and has straight black hair. He is a shoemaker by trade, has his shoemaker's tools with him, and is very fond of spirits. He wore, when he left, a smoothe oil-cloth cap, blue broad-cloth coat, drab cloth pantaloons, and boots. He will no doubt try to pass as a free white man, and journeyman shoemaker, and possibly is endeavoring to make his way to a non-slaveholding State. Napoleon was formerly owned by Col. John H. Wheeler, and was purchased by him in Virginia, or in the eastern part of this State.

I will give a reward of FIFTEEN DOLLARS for the apprehension of Napoleon, if taken in this county and delivered to me, or TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS, if taken up out of this county and confined in jail so that I get him again.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Charlotte, N. C., April 4th, 1843. 106:::F.

☞ The Charlotte Journal, Knoxville Argus, and Raleigh Register will insert the above 3 weeks and forward the account to the subscriber. L. S.

DR. KUHL'S MEDICINES:

RESTORER OF THE BLOOD,

FOR

CHRONIC AND OTHER DISEASES.

WHETHER produced by bile, phlegm, from internal morbid matters, arising from badly cured old disorders, from the use of mercury, calomel, bark, &c.; or (in females) from the change of file, as specified in the Pamphlet.

Anti-Syphylitic Syrup.—This Medicine is in all Venereal Disorders a certain remedy.

Abyssinia Mixture, (in liquid and in paste,) celebrated for its speedy and perfect removal of Gonorrhœa and Gleet; also of the fearful results consequent on its improper treatment. A benefit will be visible in 12 hours.

Gala Balsam, for Bilious and Nervous Affections, Colds, &c.

Aromatic Extract. A liniment for Indigestion, Coldness in the Stomach, Numbness or Weakness in the Limbs, Rheumatism, &c.

Depurative Powder, for Bilious Affections, Bilious Fever, Headache, Disease of the Eyes, &c., which is to be taken in the Restorer.

Japan Ointment, for Piles, which is to be applied besides the Restorer.

Bengal Ointment, for Tetter, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Scaldhead, Eruptions of the Skin, and Foul Ulcers; is to be applied besides the Restorer

Universal or Strengthening Plaster, for Diseases of the Chest, Dyspepsia, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Palsy, Paralysis, &c., which is in most all these cases to be used besides the Restorer.

Dr. Kuhl's Accoustic Oil, for Deafness and all other Auricular Complaints, which is to be used together with the Restorer.

Dr. Kuhl's Pamphlet, "Treatment," &c., entered according to Act of Congress, contains full directions for the use of all the above mentioned Medicines, and accompanies every remedy.

Persons wishing to procure any of Dr. Kuhl's Medicines, will please direct their orders, with the amount, (post-paid,) to DR. KUHL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., or Richmond, Va., or to any of the following Agents.

NORTH CAROLINA:

B. Oates, Druggist,	Charlotte,
J. F. & C. Phifer,	Concord,
J. & R. Sloan,	Greensborough,
Hargrave, Gaither & Co.	Lexington,
Jenkins & Price,	Salisbury,
J. M. A. Drake,	Ashborough,
C. C. Henderson,	Lincolnton,
James J. Byrne,	Pittsborough.

SOUTH CAROLINA:

Steele, Gunning & Co.,	York, C. H.
McLure, Brawley & Co.,	Chester, C. H.

The continuation of the list of Agents see Dr. K's Pamphlet.

Charlotte, June 10, 1842. 6...ly.

Three Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 27th ult., an indented apprentice named *William L. Beaty*. Said boy is about 16 or 17 years old. I will give the above reward and no thanks to any one who will apprehend said boy and deliver him to me in Charlotte. I will not pay any expense consequent upon his apprehension and delivery.

ROBERT SHAW.

April 11, 1843. 7...3w.

Notice.

THE undersigned has appointed Maj. ZENAS A. GRIER, his attorney in fact, for managing the affairs of the estate of the late Samuel B. McComb. Persons owing said estate will please make settlement with Maj. Grier, and those having claims against the same, must present them to him according to law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

MATTHEW B. McCOMB,
Executor of S. B. McComb.

March 28, 1843. 5...F

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of the last will and testament of James G. Porter, deceased, the undersigned will proceed to sell, at his late residence, on Wednesday the 19th day of April next, all the loose personal property belonging to said estate, consisting of from five to six hundred bushels of Corn, a number of Bags of Cotton, Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming Implements, Waggon and Geer, Cotton Gin, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. Also, five likely Negroes, if not previously sold, under a provision of said will. Sale to be continued from day to day until all the property is sold. Terms made known on the day of sale.

Also, at the same time and place, the plantation of said estate will be rented for one year.

CYRUS JOHNSTON, } Executor
RICHD. PEOPLES, }

March, 1843. 105...t

The beautiful thoro'-bred Horse

OSCEOLA,

WILL stand the present season, (sickness, accidents, high waters, and public days excepted,) every Tuesday and Wednesday at Charlotte, and every Friday and Saturday at the subscriber's stable in Cabarrus county. The season commenced on the 15th instant and will end on the 15th June next. He will stand at $10 the season, $15 the insurance. There must be a contract made the first visit, or they will be charged by the season. Every person entering for the insurance of *a* mare, and refuses or fails to bring her regularly during the season, or until he obtains the consent of the subscriber, or should dispose of the mare before she is ascertained to be with foal, shall in every instance be liable for the insurance price. Every necessary attention will be paid to prevent accidents or escapes, but no liabilities for either. Mares sent from a distance to the stable of the subscriber, will be fed upon grain at 25 cents per day, pasture gratis, and colored servants gratis.

OSCEOLA is thorough-bred, as may be seen by reference to my handbills and to the American Turf Register. Persons wishing to see the Horse, can do so by calling on Col. Sloan, my agent in Charlotte. MARTIN PHIFER.

March 21, 1843. 105::::F.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Lincolnton N. C., April 1st, 1843.

A.—Allen Alexander, Jacob Arnts, Drury Attwood, Peter Aaker.

B.—David Barrier, Abraham Brooks, Daniel Barr, Rachel Bollick, Abraham Bruning, Joshua Beam, J. Barrer, Edward H. Bissel, David Beam.

C.—Charles Conner, Elinor Crorson, Christy Coble, Michael Carpenter, John Cline 2, Jacob Carpenter, Jno. Carpenter, Jno. Caldwell Catharine Crouse.

D.—John B. Davis, Mary Dawson 2, Noah Dellinger.

E.—Mahala Edwards.

F.—William Franigan, Mary Fisher, John Fullenwider, Peter Forney, Martha E. Fullenwider, Daniel Finger.

G.—Mason Gillam, Messrs. Gurst & Rosambum, Andrew Gilbert, Geneva Graham, Rev. Jno. Gifford.

H.—Rev. William E. Haladay, Gen. Heaone, Catharine Haviner, Henry Haviner, H. H. Hoyle, Daniel Haomes, Daniel S. Hine, Jas. Hardin, Wm. F. Haukins, Elisa Hawser, Hotis Hawser, A. Hill, Mary Henry and Garnes Henry William F. Harelson, John Hauser, N. H. Hoyle, Mr. Hope, John Hyed, D. Hamon, John F. Hill, W. Hinsan, David Hoffman, John Hause, Catharine Harris.

J.—Alexander S. Jones 2.

K.—Henry Keever. Wejm Kerksey,

L.—Rufus C. Lorance, Barbary Lane, Andrew Lore.

M.—Michael Moony, James McCorm, W. McCollore, Jas. Magness, John Miller, Alexander Moore.

N.—John Neel.

O.—John Orers.

R.—Alexander H. Robison, George Reinhardt, Robt. Ramsy, Levina Rudesil, Lincoln Republican, Lewis Rodrick, Eliza B. Robertson, Soloman Rudesil, William Roderick.

S.—Sheriff of Lincoln County 2, David Shuford, John S. Sullivan, David Somerow, Michael Sumerrow, Henry Stroup, David Stork, Margaret Sullivan, Anthony Shuil, Nathan S. Steward, James M. Smith, Charles Shmidt, G. B. Sennent, A. B. Setman.

W.—Henry Warrel, Henderson W. Williams, Charles N. Waggoner, Hannah R. Wells, Isaac Wycough, Charles Ward.

C. C. HENDERSON, P. M.

Lincolnton, N. C., April 1st, 1843. 106:::3.

THE SPECTATOR.

The subscriber will continue to publish at Washington, D. C., the *Spectator* weekly. It will be devoted to the spread of true Democratic principles and will adopt for its motto the words of the Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN—"Free Trade; Low Duties; No Debt; Separation from Banks; Economy; Retrenchmet; and strict adherence to the Constitution;" and will bear aloft his truly Democratic banner. It will also strongly advocate the limitation of the tenure of the Presidentail office to one term—not only in justice to the distinguished public men of the nation, but as more consonant to the genius of our Republican institutions and more conducive to a faithful and independent administration of the Government.

As the most direct and affective mode of securing the permanent ascendency of these cardinal principles, the *Spectator* will zealously urge upon the country the claims of the distinguished Southern Statesman for the Presidency. In doing this it will not be unmindful of the integrity and safety of the Republican Party, and will manifest a proper regard for the pretensions of the prominent individuals who have been named for this high trust, and are identified with the advancement of these principles. The *Spectator* will be edited by one of the ablest and most experienced political writers of the day.

The terms are three dollars per year, in advance for a single copy.

Clubs and individuals, ordering more then one copy, and forwarding the amount of subscription in advance, will receive them on the following terms:

Five Dollars per annum for two copies.			
Twelve	"	"	five "
Twenty	"	"	ten "

No paper will be sent without a remittance of the subscription.

All communications must be addressed to the subscriber:

JOHN HEART.

Washington, D. C., March 13, 1843.

TO FAMILIES & INVALIDS.

The following indispensable family remedies may be found at the village drug stores, and soon at every country store in the state. Remember and never get them unless they have the fac-simile signature of

Comstock & Co.

on the wrappers, as all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure them at 71 Maiden-lane, the next time he visits New York, or to write for them. *No family should be a week without these remedies.*

BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR THE HAIR, which will stop it if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause.

ALL VERMIN that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once.—Find the name of *Comstock & Co.* on it, or never try it. *Remember this always.*

RHEUMATISM, *and* LAMENESS positively cured, *and all shrivelled muscles and limbs* are restored, in the old or young, by the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR AND NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

PILES &c are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true Medical Discovery, from *Comstock & Co.* ALL SORES and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

HORSES that have Ring-Bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by ROOFS' SPECIFIC; and ***Foundered*** horses entirely cured by Roofs' Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor Salve.—The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old BURNS & SCALDS *and sores, and sore* EYES It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the PILES

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly.

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS: on the principle of substituting the *tonic* in place of the *stimulant* principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with

LIN'S BLOOD PILLS, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health. [See Dr. Lin's signature, thus:] *Doctor C. Lin*

HEADACHE

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY will effectually cure sick headache, either from the nervous or bilious. Hundreds of families are using it with great joy.

DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH, for the certain prevention of FEVERS or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface. COLDS COUGHS pains in the bones, hoarseness, and DROPSY are quickly cured by it. Know this by trying.

CORNS.—The French Plaster is a sure cure.

COLOURS THE hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin

SARSAPARILLA, COMSTOCK'S COMPOUND EXTRACT. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this If you are sure to get COMSTOCK'S, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

DR. LIN'S CELESTIAL BALM OF CHINA. A positive cure for the piles, and all external ailings—all internal irritations brought to the surface by friction with this Balm;—so in coughs, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this Balm applied on a flannel will relieve and cure at once. Fresh wounds or old sores are rapidly cured by it

Dr. Bartholemew's EXPECTORANT will prevent or cure all incipient consumption, COUGHS & COLDS taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get *Comstock's.*

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE will eradicate all WORMS in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. It sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by *Comstock & Co.*, New York.

TOOTH DROPS. KLINE'S—cure effectually.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1842, by *Comstock & Co.*, in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New York.

By applying to our agents in each town and village, papers may be had free, showing the most respectable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them.

☞ Be sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any stories, that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE, should be your motto—and then your can be true and genuine without our names to them. All these articles to be had wholesale and retail only of us.

Comstock & Co. Wholesale Druggists, 71 Maiden-Lane, New York, and of our agents.

All the above articles for sale by B. OATES Charlotte, N. C.

JOB PRINING

Neatly and promptly executed at the "Jeffersonian" Office